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PART II.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Food Situation for the week ending 11th September 1920.

Brief abstract of the special reports regarding the food situation for the week ending 11th September 1920.

Bangalore City.—During the week under report, 122 carts of ragi and 16 carts of paddy came into the bazaar as against 127 carts of ragi and 22 carts of paddy in the previous week.

The price of ragi ranged from Rs. 84 to Rs. 89 per cart during the week, against Rs. 84 to Rs. 88 per cart in the previous week.

There is sufficient stock of rice and ragi in the bazaar for consumers.

The four Test Depots are selling Rangoon rice to the poor. The importers are also selling rice to the public at their depots.

Mysore City.—Report not received.

Bangalore District.—There was a slight rainfall during the week in some of the taluks Rain is badly wanted all over the district.

Sowing of horse gram, harrowing and weeding operations are going on. Standing crops are reported to be in fair condition.

The markets are well supplied, but the prices of ragi and rice continue to be high. Local rice sells at 3½ to 4½ seers a rupee and ragi at 6 to 8 seers a rupee.

Burma rice is available in Government Depots and Co-operative Societies at 4½ seers a rupee.

Mysore District.—No change, prices remain as before, but markets are sufficiently supplied.

Rain is wanted all over the district.

Tumkur District.—No change. Prices continue to be high. Rain is urgently required for the standing crops. Supply is adequate in all the taluks.

Kolar District.—The situation remains unchanged.

Hassan District.—There was a light rainfall all over the district except in C rayapatna and Hole-Narsipur Taluks.

The markets were fairly well supplied with food grains. Standing crops are in condition.

Prices of food grains continue to be high.

The prospects of the season are generally good for the present. More rain is r required throughout the district except Manjarabad Taluk.

Shimoga District.—No change. There was no rain in the district during th Rain is badly wanted for paddy as well as ragi crop. Prices continue to be as high a

Kadur District.—Food stuffs were available in all the markets in sufficient qu but there high prices were maintained.

Rain is wanted in all the taluks of the district.

Chitaldrug District.—Except in Hosdruga Taluk where the fall guaged 1 inch 0 there was no rain in the district during the week.

The seasonal conditions in Hiriyur, Challakere and Molakalmuru Taluks and of Chitaldrug Taluk are not free from anxiety. The prices of food grains howeve unchanged.

General (by Food Controller).—There was slight rainfall in the districts of B and Hassan. Throughout the State, want of rain is keenly felt.

Markets are reported to be well supplied and the prices continue almost unchang

Since many of the Bangalore merchants who purchased Burma rice in th Depots in the State are also selling the same in the Bangalore City, the rush in t Depots worked by the Bangalore Municipality is appreciably decreased. The dem Burma rice continues unaltered in the Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station, an Gold Field.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IY
Chief Secretary to Govern

Ancient Monuments.

READ-

Government Order No. G. 695-734—G. M. 180-07, dated 30th July 1908, i structions for the conservation of objects of antiquarian and architectural interest Mysore State.

2. Government Order No. 202-4—G. M. 194-17-1, dated 30th July 1917, appo Committee consisting of the ma noted officers to consider and repor measures are necessary for the preservation of ancient monum archæological, historical or artistic

(1) Mr. R. V. Sundaram Iyer, Deputy Chief Engineer.
(2) Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent.
(3) Praktana Vimarsa Vichakshana Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhachar, M.A., Director of Archæological Researches.

in the State.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 115, dated 23rd November 1917, from the Director of Archæol searches in Mysore, submitting the report of the Committee on the subject.

(The report together with the Statements A, B and C is printed as accompani

ORDER No. G. 6045-105—G. M. 194-17-8, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1920

In Government Order No. 695-734—G. M. 180-07, dated 30th July 1908, th ment issued certain instructions in regard to the care of monuments and other antiquarian or archæological interest in the State and defined the responsibility of t Commissioners, Public Works Officers and of the Director of Archæology in th These instructions are mainly based on the provisions of Article 314 of the Gover India Public Works Code and prescribe in general terms the responsibility for th monuments. The necessity for devoting greater attention to the preservation o monuments, for ensuring their systematic inspection and for preventing wanton r some cases, has been engaging the attention of Government for some time pa Committee appointed to consider and report on the measures necessary in this b submitted a list of 163 monuments, the conservation of which calls for special arran The Committee has urged also the desirability of enacting a law corresponding t

Monuments—Preservation—Act—N

2. An analysis of the list submitted by the Committee shows that out of the 163 ments enumerated by them, 91 are Muzrai institutions at present in service and under ontrol of the Muzrai Department, and that only 19 of them have sufficient funds of their for their up-keep in good order. Twenty monuments of which 7 are Muzrai institu- in service are being maintained by the Public Works Department. Fifty-nine monu- s are neither Muzrai institutions nor are they maintained by the Public Works Depart- t. Of these two namely Sir P. N. Krishna Murti's Bungalow at Seringapatam and the a Shankara temple at Sringeri are private property. The lists received from the uty Commissioners of Districts show, however, that there are a number of other privately ed temples, buildings and inscriptions not included in the Committee's list. It is pro- e that as a result of further exploration by the Archæological Department, some additions have to be made to the list. In the interests of all classes of monuments, therefore, the tment of a special law on the lines of the Indian Act is desirable and necessary steps efor will be taken in this respect in the Legislative Department.

3. The Director of Archæology is requested to classify in consultation with the Deputy missioners, where necessary the 163 monuments mentioned in the list appended to this r on the lines indicated in the Government of India Resolution No. 48, dated 21st uary 1919, that is, as follows :—

I. Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

II. Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the wells and the like.

III. Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The monuments should also be classified into those which must be annually inspected by officer of the Archæological Department and those which need be inspected by such officer y once in five years. A list of the monuments showing this combined classification should submitted to Government before the 30th November 1920.

4. The Director of Archæology will be responsible as heretofore for exploration and cavation of sites of archæological interest. Deputy Commissioners of Districts and all her officers who come across articles, etc., of archæological or antiquarian interest, not luded in the standard list, are requested to communicate their finds promptly to the rector. The Director will then submit to Government his recommendations as to their ditions to the list, arrangements for maintenance, etc.

5. The work to be done in respect of monuments falls under the following heads :—

(1) Protection from (*a*) wanton or ignorant demolition or (*b*) traffic in and sale of images and other works of antiquarian interest removed from such monuments ;

(2) Conservation from decay ;

(3) Restoration or special repairs including reconstruction of demolished portions or resetting of dilapidated portions in their original setting ; and

(4) Periodical Inspection.

(i) Of these, protection requires legislative powers and as soon as the Regulation ready referred to is passed, the Deputy Commissioners will be held responsible to enforce he law in this behalf.

(ii) Conservation, *i.e.*, *the ordinary maintenance* and annual repairs of a minor nature, will be attended to by the local Muzrai authorities, in respect of all Muzrai institutions where service is being conducted, and by the local revenue authorities in all other cases. In the case of monuments of special importance and value which are not Muzrai institutions in service whole-time care-takers may be employed by the Deputy Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Director of Archæology.

	Rs.
Bangalore	100
Kolar	75
Tumkur	100
Mysore	250
Hassan	200
Shimoga	150
Kadur	75
Chitaldrug	50
	1,000

In every case, the local officers should confine their activities purely to keeping the buildings and premises clean and in good repair and free from rank vegetation, protecting them from the effects of the wind, sun and rain, the ravages of rodents, white ants, etc. In respect of [illegible] repairs, care should be taken not to interfere with the æsthetic or any special

maintenance of monuments which are not Muzrai institutions. In the case of Muzrai institutions in service, the expenditure on ordinary maintenance and annual repairs should be met from the funds of the institutions themselves.

(iii) Whenever any special repairs on a large scale are necessary or any construction or alteration whatsoever is involved or a partial or wholesale restoration is proposed, the Muzrai Assistant Engineer in the case of Muzrai institutions, or the local Public Works Sub-Division Officer in the case of others, will prepare an estimate in consultation with the Archæological Draftsman, and after a joint inspection of the spot, so that the new work may not detract from the special historic or artistic features of the building and also be in consonance with the general design and spirit of the monument. The estimate thus prepared should, after scrutiny by the Superior Officers of the Public Works Department and by the Deputy Commissioner, or Muzrai Superintendent as the case may be, be sent to the Director of Archæology for counter-signature and submission to Government in the General Department for administrative sanction and allotment of funds out of the special grant referred to below. No such work should be put in hand without the sanction of Government in the General Department. In cases of emergency, however, where owing to an accident or other unforseen causes, some work is immediately necessary to prevent a building from further deterioration, the Executive Engineer of the Division should visit the spot with the Director of Archæology and arrange for the immediate execution of the temporary work. The cost of conservation and maintenance of Muzrai institutions in service should be met from the funds of the institutions or from the provincial Muzrai grant.

(iv) Government will make provision from time to time for the cost of special repairs to monuments which are not Muzrai Institutions in service and for special watch and ward establishments, if any, when such repairs or establishment are sanctioned.

(v) The Revenue Sub-Division Officers will be responsible for inspecting all the monuments within their jurisdiction once a year and submitting a report of inspection in respect of each institution to the Deputy Commissioner for scrutiny and transmission to the Director of Archæology. The Director of Archæology, his assistant, or the Archæological Draftsman, should also inspect annually each of the monuments selected for annual inspection and should also inspect at least one-fifth the number of the monuments listed for quinquennial inspection. A programme of such inspections should be prepared in advance and submitted to Government for information and record in June every year. The results of the inspection should be communicated to the Deputy Commissioner within one month of the visit. The Director of Archæology is requested to suggest two forms, one for use during such inspections by the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and another for use by Archæological Officers.

6. Government note that the two private monuments are in the custody of the two premier Jahgirdars in the State and they have no doubt that they will make all the necessary arrangements for the satisfactory preservation of these and other monuments in their possession. The Director of Archæology is requested to inspect these monuments once a year in consultation with the Jahgirdars and to give them all necessary expert advice in regard to their maintenance, repairs, etc.

7. An account of the work turned out in pursuance of this order should be sent by each Deputy Commissioner, annually, before the 31st August to the Director of Archæology who will consolidate and incorporate them in the Annual Archæological Report.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Other Heads of Departments.